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Pharmacodynamics and Kinetics in Biomarkers

Meichen Jafery*

Department of Biology, University of Columbia, China

INTRODUCTION

Clinical pharmacology is the study of drug interactions with the human body. Clinical pharmacology is divided into two broad categories: pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, which both play important roles in determining a drug's safety and efficacy, measure and describe the complex biochemical interactions that occur between the body's natural processes and the chemical composition of a pharmaceutical drug. Regulatory agencies, such as the FDA, are in charge of approving new drugs or deciding whether a drug should be removed from the market. Regulatory agencies are also in charge of ensuring that all drugs on the market are both effective and safe for human consumption. Understanding the safety and efficacy of any drug is influenced by pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. The primary distinction between pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics is that PK refers to the movement of drugs through the body, whereas PD refers to the body's biological response to drugs. In other words, PK describes how a drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolised, and excreted, whereas PD describes how biological processes in the body react to or are influenced by a drug.

DESCRIPTION

Pharmacokinetics is what the body does to the drug, and pharmacodynamics is what the drug does to the body. PD describes a drug's response in terms of biochemical or molecular interactions, whereas PK describes a drug's exposure by characterising its ADME properties and bioavailability as a function of time. PK/PD can be viewed as an exposure/response relationship. Understanding the exposure-response relationship (PK/PD) is critical for drug development and approval. About 25% of what is in a drug package insert or drug label is based on PK and PD data. A well-planned overall drug development programme and an intelligent pharmacokinetic study design can help to accelerate the development process and ensure that safety and efficacy endpoints are met. PK and PD analyses are important because they help us understand how drugs behave in the body as well as how the body reacts to drugs. Insights gained from PK and PD analyses are used by drug developers to design better clinical studies, such as what dose to use or how different drugs interact with each other in the body. Clinicians treat different types of patients using the information from PK and PD analyses as presented in the drug label or package insert, such as patients with and without renal impairment or elderly versus younger patients. Except for intravenous drugs, only a fraction of a drug's dose is absorbed and pharmacologically active. Quantifying the rate and magnitude of drug exposure is essential for determining how to best guide its use in the clinic. Early in the development process, assessing and predicting the effect of dosing changes is critical for providing insights into designing better clinical studies. Knowing how quickly a drug is absorbed and eliminated can aid in formulation design and dosing regimen selection. Because of the complexity of sepsis pathophysiology and the ineffectiveness of current targeted therapies, treatments guided by biomarkers predicting target-site concentration could provide a new therapeutic strategy. Inflammation, endothelial and coagulation activation markers, and blood flow parameters could all be signs of poor tissue distribution.

CONCLUSION

Furthermore, biomarkers of hepatic and renal dysfunction can predict not only drug metabolism and clearance but also drug distribution. The identification of the appropriate biomarkers can guide drug dosing and provide timely feedback on its efficacy. As a result, antibiotic resistance and the mortality rate of critically ill patients may be reduced. This study closes a gap in the literature by identifying patient biomarkers that could be used to predict unbound plasma-to-tissue drug distribution in critically ill patients. Although all biomarkers must be clinically evaluated before being combined in a clinically feasible scoring system, we support the idea that appropriate biomarkers could be used to direct targeted antibiotic dosing.

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Corresponding author Meichen Jafery, Department of Biology, University of Columbia, China, Tel: +98(89967882206); E-mail: jafery444@gmail.com

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